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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 47

NOVEMBER 22, 1934

No. 12

Announcing The New O-TYPE Knotter

For many years Boyce Weavers Knotters have been standard equipment in mills all over the world, tying rapidly the perfect knot that weaves right into the cloth and burying itself so that it is invisible. Many thousands of dollars have been saved by this little machine in the reduction of seconds and loom stoppages, and profits have been increased through greater production and higher quality fabrics.

Now, the NEW O-TYPE Boyce Weavers Knotter has been perfected—smaller in size and construction, more easily handled, and produces a knot the tails of which are HALF THE SIZE of those produced by previous knotters. This will prove extremely profitable to weave mills in their warping, slashing and weaving. Knitting yarns will knit smoother with less seconds, twist will not be disturbed and considerable will be saved on knitting needles.

Write today for prices and further data on this new O-Type Boyce Weavers Knotter.

MILL DEVICES CO., GASTONIA, N. C.

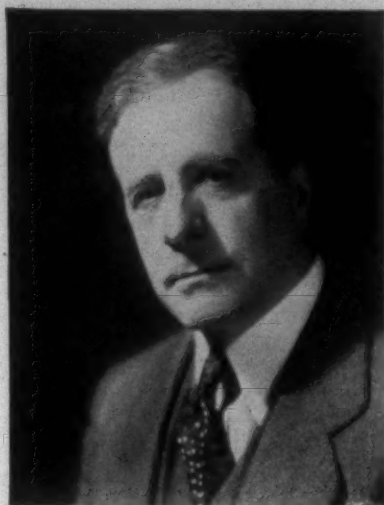
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American engineers have performed seeming miracles of construction in the last fifty years. Countless subways, bridges, skyscrapers, tunnels, streamline railroad trains, etc., attest to their abilities. These men have progressed rapidly largely because they have learned the value of specialization plus group effort. Hide bound tradition and inhibitions have no place in their plans, when they need broader or more intensive experience than their own to solve a problem.

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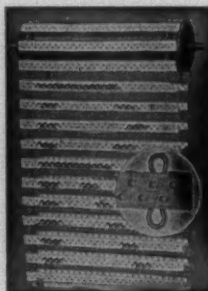
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 47—No. 12

NOVEMBER 22, 1934

Industry To Plan For Recovery

Industry's recommendations for the road to recovery will be formulated next month at the Congress of American industry under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Fifty of the nation's leading industrialists today issued a call for manufacturers to meet in New York City December 5th and 6th to draft "constructive recommendations" for recovery to be presented to the convening Congress and the Administration. Donald R. Richberg, Professor Raymond Moley, Professor Neal Carothers, of Lehigh University, and former Governor Walter J. Kohler, of Wisconsin, will be among the speakers.

"Industry has before it at this time a duty of imposing proportions that must be met squarely," the call of the convention committee said. "Recovery problems confront the country. They demand the best thought and help of all the people. Elected officials who invite assistance are entitled to the full assistance of industry in working out a sound basis of co-operation which will restore economic stability.

"The major question is not what has been done in the past but what new steps are necessary to bring recovery. What in the future should be the relation of government to business? How is the gigantic relief problem to be met to relieve distress and at the same time not plunge the nation into bankruptcy or threaten its credit? How is the new flow of private capital into legitimate investment to be stimulated? What new moves to curtail unemployment are practical and feasible?

"These and other problems must be faced at the coming session of Congress when much of the emergency legislation expires, and industry can and should prepare its constructive recommendations.

"With a view to analyzing soundly and from the perspective of the welfare of the nation as a whole, we urge manufacturers to assemble at the Congress of American Industry to be held in New York, December 5th and 6th, in conjunction with the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"This is the time for industry to formulate a program upon which it can stand unitedly. It must be drafted in a full spirit of helpfulness with the government in the mutual desire to eliminate unemployment by stimulating private enterprise.

Among the distinguished list of industrialists signing the invitation, which was issued to all manufacturers in the country, were C. L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and chairman of the con-

vention committee; Thomas E. Donnelly, president R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill., and vice chairman of the convention committee; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president General Motors Corporation, New York; E. T. Weir, chairman, National Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lamont du Pont, president, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; T. M. Girdler, president, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; George H. Houston, president, The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. B. Ames, chairman of the board, The Texas Company, New York; William D. Anderson, president, Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.; J. G. Harbord, chairman of the board, Radio Corporation of America, New York; E. F. Hutton, chairman of board, General Foods Corporation, New York; August Busch, Jr., vice-president, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; Alvan Macauley, president, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.; G. F. Swift, president, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Robert L. Lund, executive vice-president, Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Coming as the Administration is presenting revised formulas for restoring economic balance and just before the new Congress convenes, the Congress of American Industry presents the opportunity for a cross-section of the manufacturing viewpoint upon present-day problems. Special committees have been at work for months preparing the basis for the convention's work, including the preparation of a special report upon the NRA.

This latter Committee on the Future Relations of Government to Industry, under the chairmanship of James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company, of New Haven, has before it the returns from 70,000 questionnaires sent to manufacturers of every size and type seeking their views upon this important subject, and before the convention will presents its special report to the Association's Board for presentation to the general convention.

Preceding the convention, which will be one of the most momentous meetings of industrialists in history, a two-day convention of the National Industrial Council will be held December 3rd and 4th. This group, composed of the representatives of National, State and local industrial associations sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, will bring with them the views of their own membership and at the end of their sessions will transmit their resolutions as recommendations to the Congress of American Industry. This will assure the representation of every section of the country in drafting industry's platform.

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

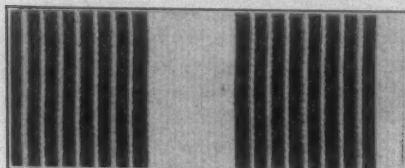
by *Harwood*

Seersucker in Modern Dress

Old-fashioned seersucker, which has been a smart summer fabric for several seasons, has now gone completely modern. Added to the pastel woven stripes of the past three years are bold plaids in three and four-color combinations, and dashing stripes. The new seersuckers come in light and heavy weights and are very hard-wearing. The fact that they can be washed without ironing makes them very popular for children's wear.

New Piques

Pique is a cotton which will be very much worn this coming summer. Both in the fine and heavy weights, it launders excellently and creases very little. In the new strong colors, in bold stripes and sol-



Swatch No. 1

ids, it looks very fresh and crisp. The swatch shown is a new and unusual grouping of stripes, red, dark blue and green on white ground, tiny pin stripes of the white between the color, in a fine whale pique. This fabric comes in a wide range of prices, in woven and printed designs, with plain white a popular choice.

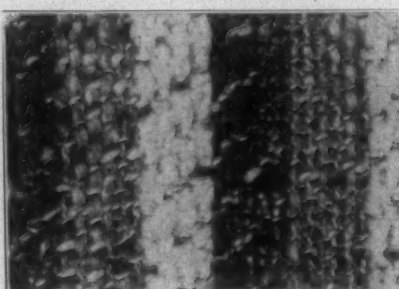
Plum Color is New

Colors get brighter and bolder and more vivid as the new samples come in. There are checks and plaids and stripes and conventional, futuristic designs on every kind of material. A shade seen everywhere is plum, and this is quite new. Deep, fire-department red is another, and combinations of strong, bright green and bright blue are evidence of the peasant influence. It promises to be a gay cotton season.

Homespun for Coats

The new homespun cottons are most interesting, and are being made up into coats and suits for cruise wear. The swatch on the left is a loosely woven material, interlaced with groups of chenille threads, in several color combinations. The most effective, perhaps, is in bright red, beige and white.

The swatch on the right is a coarse weave fabric, with groups of threads pulled through loops of the material. Dark, rich



Swatches Nos. 2 and 3

colors, the one shown being burgundy red on natural ground.

Zero-Shrunk Thin Fabrics

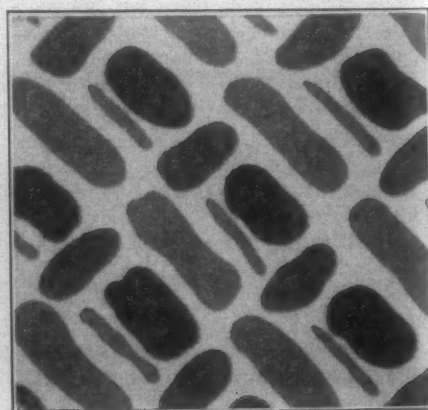
While broadcloth and similar materials have been sanforized for some time, it is only recently that this process has been used successfully with muslins, organdies, batistes and voiles. Previous experiments caused the threads of these thin fabrics to close up, spoiling their appearance. Now

the better grades are all sanforized, or zero-shrunk, and they can be laundered again and again without losing their fresh, delicate finish.

Gay Summer Lawns

Printed lawn, for both adult and children's wear, will be much seen for cruise and summer wear. The designs and coloring are exquisite. The swatches show two patterns, one a paint-brush blob affair in red, navy and green, and the other a conventional flower design in yellow, green, brown, blue and burnt orange, both on white ground.

These smart figured lawns show the peasant influence noticed in so many materials this season, and will make up into charming dresses for afternoon and even informal evening wear. For little girls' frocks they are extremely pretty. There are stripes,



Swatches Nos. 4 and 5

too, in gay colors in all over pattern and in groups. Other lawn-like tissues have checks and stripes of ratine cords woven into the material, chiefly white on plain colors or checks. One of these had white cords in wide check lines on a solid ground of the new plum shade. Very effective for the older woman.

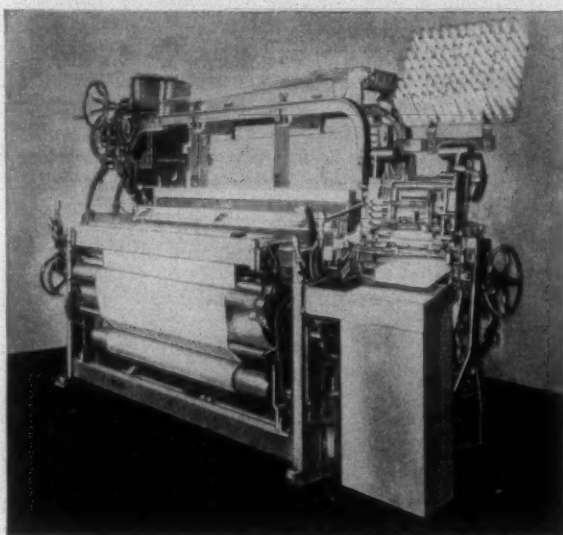
New Looms From Crompton and Knowles

Six new looms have been introduced by Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. They include two new woolen and worsted looms, a new silk and rayon loom, a new terry towel loom, a new dobby loom and a new head motion cotton loom.

SILK AND RAYON LOOM

Type S-3 super silk and rayon loom is described by the company as follows:

"This loom is built with either a 12-harness cone, 16-, 20- or 25-harness dobby, or 16-, 20- or 25-harness intermediate head harness motion. Box capacities are 2 x 1 or 4 x 1 non-automatic, or 2 x 1 shuttle changing. The



New Silk and Rayon Loom

shuttle changer will take shuttles 15" x 19-16" x 13-16" or 15" x 13 1/8" x 11-16". This loom is precision built throughout with many new and vital features to insure both quality and high efficiency.

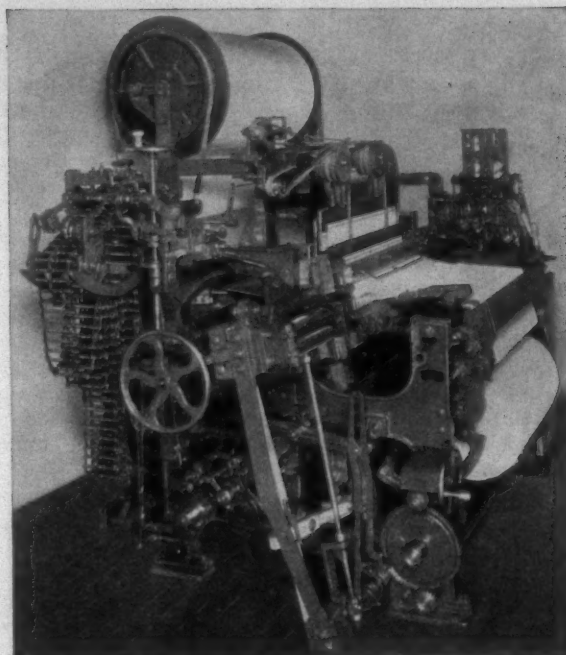
"It will weave the most difficult of silks, rayons, and mixtures at actual mill efficiencies of from 85 to 93%. 8 to 12 and 16 looms are being operated per weaver with loom fixers' sections from 36 to 48. Usual speeds are 132 to 142 picks per minute."

TYPE C-3 COTTON KING TERRY TOWEL LOOM

This is described as "a faster running, heavier and more rugged automatic bobbin-changing cotton king undercam terry towel loom. Designed to permit the use of 24" diameter beam heads, a bobbin 8 3/4" long x 1 5/8" in diameter when wound and a roll of cloth 22" in diameter. Shuttle size 17" long x 2 3-16" wide x 1 3/4" high back and 1 11-16" high front. Major bearings are equipped with wick feed oil cups.

"Constructed along precision lines in popular widths, either 2 x 1 or 4 x 1 box capacity, regular 3-pick terry motion and 4-harness undercam motion.

"One of the many new features incorporated into the construction of this loom is an electric warp stop motion for the terry warp.



New Terry Towel Loom

"It will run approximately 172 ppm, provided the yarns will stand this speed. The new features and improvements in loom design have reduced the warp and filling breakage to a marked degree."

TYPE C-3 COTTON KING DOBBY LOOM

This loom, the company states, is "a 20-harness, 4 x 1 box, automatic bobbin-changing Cotton King dobby loom built on the same frame and including the improvements to be found in the terry towel loom. The dobby is our latest universal type not previously applied to a cotton loom.

"The loom is built 20-harness, 3/8" gauge capacity and capable of handling (with minor changes) the general run of shirtings, voiles, clip spot leno curtains, marquises, dress goods, handkerchiefs, broadcloths, fancy tickings, huck towels, dish cloths, etc.

"There are several sizes of bobbins and shuttles to choose from and these are governed by the preference of our customer and the fabric construction.

"Dobby drive bearings equipped with roller bearings."

TYPE C-3 COTTON KING HEAD MOTION LOOM

This loom is described by the manufacturers as follows:

"A loom designed and constructed to handle the particular requirements encountered in the weaving of narrow pants goods and similar fabrics. Like the new terry towel and the dobby cotton king looms already described, this head motion loom is the result of research and comprehensive engineering, is built along precision lines and

(Continued on Page 24)

The Finishing of Rayon Crepe Fabrics*

By Walter Wilkinson

CREPE fabrics hold a unique position among textile fabrics. The lists of leading fabrics of the past six or seven years show at once that crepe fabrics represent a large proportion of the "best-sellers" among textile fabrics. Today almost every type of fibre and garment is being used in the production of the multitude of crepe materials for all purposes.

A complete classification might be: (1) Fabrics containing crepe weft only; either those in which the twist is in one direction only, e.g., crepon, or those with right and reverse twists, e.g., crepe-de-chine, canton crepe, crepe antique, crepe marocain. (2) Fabrics containing crepe warp and crepe weft yarns, either those with warp and weft twists in one direction only or those with right and reverse twists in both warp and weft, e.g., crepe georgette, crepe-de-chine, canton crepe, crepe marocain, chiffon, crepon, etc.

The better qualities of the various fibres and filaments have been utilized in producing the many fascinating crepe fabrics of recent years. Suede and sand crepes have proved their value by the continued demand made for them. Crepe sheer fabrics constitute an attractive range of dress materials. Elephant crepes are fabrics particularly suited to unusual finishing effects. Angel skin is a crepe fabric worthy of the highest forms of decoration. Crepes exhibiting surfaces similar to those of beaten metals, employing rayon warps and woolen wefts, are becoming increasingly popular.

Crepe fabrics have an irregular or broken surface appearance which is produced either by ordinary yarns by using crepe weaves or modified sateens, or which is due largely to the use of hard twisted yarn which, when the cloth is subjected to a wet finishing process, shrinks considerably and produces the desired irregular surface.

Considering only the latter class, then the yarns composing the fabric demand every attention. The effect is dependent on a high twist but the degree of twist should be a little below that point at which snarling in working would be produced. Having given the yarns the necessary twists and incorporated them in the fabric, the finisher is required to treat it so that the best and most suitable irregularity of surface is obtained.

To produce crinkling of the fabric, formes must be developed tending to untwist the hard twisted yarn. Swelling of the fibres and filaments, by any convenient means, produces the required forces and they are relieved by the shrinking or creping of the fabric. Water alone, particularly if it be at a fairly high temperature, will usually suffice to give a crepe effect. In many cases, however, such a scheme does not prove completely satisfactory, and creping is affected by more elaborate methods, often employing substances which absorb water readily, or others which have a definite swelling action upon the fibre or filament.

Immersion of the fabric in a hot or boiling soap bath for two or three hours, the time depending upon type of crepe desired, suspended in open width from wooden poles, represents a typical creping process, every effort

being made to complete creping in the soap bath before the fabric is taken to the dyeing process. Incomplete creping in the soap bath will result in dyeing and finishing faults due to the further creping taking place during the dyeing process.

If, however, the cellulose fibres, particularly viscose, were immersed in caustic soda or potassium hydroxide, swelling of the fibres to a much higher degree, depending upon the concentration of the alkali, would take place. Unfortunately, if such fabrics are allowed to dry without tension they have a tendency to produce a harsh handle or feel, and dry stretching as a remedy for this places an undesirable strain upon the crepe fabric.

Effective swelling agents for acetate rayon are more numerous. Some, for example, formic acid, not only swell the rayon, but almost modify its chemical nature by removing a proportion of the acetyl groups, thereby considerably altering its affinity for various classes of dyestuffs.

ACETATE CREPES

At the present time, hard twisted acetate rayon yarns are often treated with substances having moisture absorbing properties. Calcium chloride and salts of lactic acid are among the chemicals being used. Wet treatment in desizing or dyeing gives these substances an opportunity to absorb water which results in the swelling and creping of the filaments. The soft handling of acetate rayon makes it singularly useful and effective, particularly if the lustre has been partially or entirely removed. (The problem of obtaining crepe appearance with acetate may be solved in other warp than by the use merely of hard twist.)

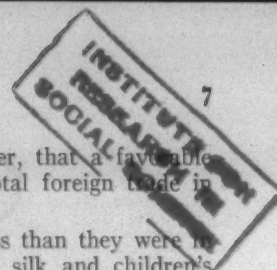
In practice it is customary to crepe and delustre the fabric simultaneously, dyeing being carried out in a subsequent process. Such a system introduces difficulties in establishing the correct degree of creping, together with the control of delustring and even the well penetrated dyeing. Providing no tension is applied, acetate rayon is readily delustred by soap solutions at various temperatures. The degree to which the rayon is delustred depends upon the temperature of the solution. The operation is effected by treating the fabric in open width in the soap solution which is at the correct temperature. In order to secure full delustring a small amount of phenol (0.1%-0.2%) is added to the soap bath.

It has been found that the addition of small quantities of either sodium chloride or potassium chloride to the soap bath conveniently controls delustring. If too much sodium chloride be used, no delustring takes place.

As regards the manipulation of the fabric, it must be remembered that crepe materials handled or processed in rope form may become creased. More reliable results can be obtained by treating them in open width. Although it is possible to scour crepes on the jig, great care must be exercised, and even then, while a very attractive fabric may be produced, after finishing it may not be a good crepe.

For creping a wince proves very efficient. The mate-
(Continued on Page 18)

*In a lecture to Blackburn Textile Society.



Douglas Succeeds Mullenbach on Labor Board

Frank P. Douglas, of Oklahoma City, has been named a member of the Textile Labor Relations Board.

Douglass succeeds James A. Mullenbach, of Chicago, who resigned because of illness.

Douglass previously has served on four railway-labor mediation boards.

Mullenbach will retain his place on the Steel Labor Relations Board, which heretofore had the same personnel as the textile board. Judge Walter P. Stacy, of North Carolina, will remain as chairman of both boards.

Victor-Monaghan Workers To Return Union Charter

Greenville, S. C.—Another local union of United Textile Workers of America is ready to surrender its charter and the official act is expected to take place within the next few days.

The local at the Victor-Monaghan plant at Walhalla, S. C., is the next to be turned back into U. T. W. headquarters. Members of the local there have been talking of scrapping the union for about two months and a meeting was held Tuesday afternoon for taking of definite action. But leaders of the union planned to wait until there was absolutely no doubt about the matter before announcing definite action.

The union at Walhalla has been exceedingly inactive since the strike that kept the mill closed for several months last summer. T. M. Marchant, of Greenville, president of the Victor-Monaghan chain, ordered the mill reopened after the workers, who went on strike early in the summer, petitioned the management that the plant reopen and that the operatives be allowed to return to work on the same wage basis and working conditions as when they went on strike. The plant reopened and kept on operating even during the general strike period in September.

This is the second U. T. W. union to surrender its charter in South Carolina within the last week. The workers at Santee Mills at Bamberg, S. C., last week sent their charter in to headquarters, took what money was in the treasury and staged a celebration in honor of their cleavage with the U. T. W.

Hosiery Trade Better

A special report of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers says:

Preliminary statistics for our foreign trade in hosiery during September reveal that there was an increase in both imports and exports as compared with the previous month. Total imports amounted to 71,367 dozen pairs valued at \$148,675, of which 39,601 dozen valued at \$44,151 were cotton and 31,766 dozen pairs valued at \$104,524 were wool. There has been a steady increase in imports of woolen hosiery since last May, in which month the low point for the current year was reached. A similar trend was noted last year during the summer and early fall months, so that an increase in imports of woolen hosiery at this time must be regarded as seasonal.

Total exports for the month were 51,913 dozen pairs valued at \$179,442 of which 25,137 dozen pairs were cotton goods valued at \$40,731; 19,236 dozen pairs valued at \$122,946 were silk and 7,538 dozen pairs valued at \$15,765 were rayon. It will be seen on comparison of the dollar value of goods imported with that

for goods exported during September, that a favorable balance of \$30,747 exists in our total foreign trade in hosiery for the month.

Exports of rayon hose totalled less than they were in August, and women's full-fashioned silk and children's silk hose also showed slight decreases from the previous month. There has been a slight but steadily maintained increase in exports of silk hosiery from this country since last June.

Imports of cotton hose were from more widely scattered sources this month than they have been in some recent months. Imports from Japan totalled 24,811 dozen pairs valued at \$9,731. Imports from France amounted to 1,731 dozen pairs valued at \$18,236; from Germany, 2,374 dozen pairs valued at \$6,473, and from Hongkong with 8,000 dozen pairs valued at \$2,904. This shipment from Hongkong is the second or third large shipment from this source this year, and it will be noted that the apparent average value per dozen is even lower than that for Japanese goods.

BUILD UP GOOD WILL

among your employees. Give them a basket of fruit, vegetables and nuts for Christmas. Many factories do this. Ask for salesman to call with prices.

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ON FIFTH AVENUE

FROCKS OF ENKA SEAL CREPE

● In stores where quality is a tradition, dresses made of fabrics woven of Enka yarn find a hearty welcome. Two of Fifth Avenue's leading shops, DePinna and Peck & Peck have recently featured frocks tailored by David Crystal out of Seal Crepe. This fabric, a fine quality flat crepe has been woven entirely of Enka rayon for the past seven successful seasons. It tailors beautifully and stands up well under very hard wear.

On Fifth Avenue—and other leading fashion centers—frocks containing Enka rayon yarn are making excellent sales records.

AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION

271 Church Street, New York

ENKA, N. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Conditioning of Water For Steam Boilers

THE following information is extracted from a paper by R. E. Hall, Director Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., before the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania:

The desirable alkalinity in the boiler water is the minimum compatible with economic use of phosphate and prevention of corrosion. Higher alkalinities than essential should be avoided, since increase in alkalinity is accelerative of carryover of boiler water in the steam, and since the maintenance of the sodium sulphate-alkalinity ratios, recommended in the A.S.M.E. Boiler Code for the prevention of caustic embrittlement is far more simply and certainly attained with the minimum rather than higher alkalinities in the boiler water. Alkalinity is the denominator of the ratio. Therefore, when it is a minimum, the quantity of sodium sulphate required in the boiler water is also a minimum. This means that the chances of trouble from carryover of boiler water in the steam are minimized, because with lower concentrations of dissolved solids in the boiler water there is lesser tendency for any carryover to occur, and because, if carryover does occur, there is less material in the water to do damage.

Because the tendency of boiler waters is toward high alkalinity rather than low in most cases, control of boiler water alkalinity should begin with proper choice of feedwater treatment. Additional to this, however, it has been necessary to devise means of controlling the boiler water alkalinity that could safely be used in all types of plants. The use of acid for this purpose is a thing to be avoided if at all possible. This end is attained by use of the molecularly dehydrated phosphates. While they are neutral as dissolved in the feedwater, when they arrive in the boiler water they are transformed gradually into ordinary orthophosphate form whereby they provide the essential phosphate radical to combine with calcium and prevent scale formation, and at the same time, produce hydrogen ion which neutralizes the alkalinity in the boiler water. Thus it becomes possible to reduce or control the boiler-water alkalinity as desired, and without danger of corrosion of feed lines or boiler.

We would emphasize the tremendous importance of the exact control, and maintenance at a minimum, of the boiler-water alkalinity. Time and again, in the Pittsburgh area, where the waters are sulphate in character, we have found in the boiler waters a content of alkalinity introduced by treatment of the feedwater well nigh equal to or even greater than all other solubles resulting from those in the natural water. There is no excuse for these conditions, since cleanliness of boilers and their freedom from corrosion are as readily and as economically attainable at desirable low alkalinities as at those which are so excessively high.

PREVENTION OF FEED LINE SCALE

Necessity of maintenance of exact conditions in the boiler water brought with it the problem of distributing the essential boiler-water conditioning chemicals to the boilers in proportion to their requirement of feed-water. Obviously, this is most simply accomplished by introduc-

tion of the chemicals into the feedwater in proportion thereto, following its primary treatment. Unfortunately, many of the treating chemicals such as tri-sodium phosphate cause much trouble if used in this manner because they form scale in the feed lines and pre-boiler equipment, thus endangering the supplying of feedwater to the boiler.

In the cold-water chemistry of the molecularly dehydrated phosphates, an effective answer to this problem has been found. When sodium hexametaphosphate, for instance, is added in requisite amount to a hard water, the calcium and magnesium are sequestered so firmly in the complex metaphosphate radical that even the most searching reagents fail to locate them in the water. The water is absolutely soft, and moreover, in proportion to the excess of the metaphosphate present, actually exercises dissolving power on any deposits such as calcium carbonate or calcium phosphate with which they may come in contact. Inasmuch as the amount of phosphate required to sequester the calcium in this manner is greater than that required to precipitate it as tricalcic phosphate in the boiler water, the molecularly dehydrated phosphate is introduced intermittently into the feedwater so that during each period, when it is being added, its excess in the feedwater is sufficient to sequester thoroughly the calcium and magnesium and provide solvent action on any deposits that have been laid down in the intervals between the intermittent feeding. Thus it becomes possible to secure the advantages inherent in supplying the requisite boiler-water phosphate to the feedwater without incurring the disadvantages of feed line scale.

For the prevention of caustic embrittlement, the A.S.M.E. Boiler Code recommends the maintenance of certain ratios of sodium sulphate to alkalinity in the boiler water. The protection thus gained is presumably due to the formation over the metal of impermeable scale of sodium sulphate as the boiler water becomes concentrated in seams or other points to a degree such that its caustic might be deleterious to the metal.

Since the ratios at present recommended have been reached without definite data on the solubility and the various crystal phases of sodium sulphate, it has become advisable to investigate these both in pure solution and in the presence of such concentrations of caustic, soda ash, chloride, phosphate, etc., as might be present in the boiler water, or be developed by its evaporation in varying degree. This work is proceeding at the United States Bureau of Mines Experiment Station at New Brunswick, as a co-operative project of the A.S.M.E. and the Bureau, and is supported by the contributions of some sixty companies which recognize its timely value.

Proposals of substitutes for the sulphate-alkalinity ratio have been numerous. Of these, the maintenance of phosphate in very small amount in the boiler water has received the widest publicity. On the basis of experimental work at the University of Illinois, Parr and Straub have taken patents on this procedure. At the University of Michigan, White and Schneidewind have found inter-crystalline cracking in metal in contact with phosphate. Dr. A. Splittgerber, perhaps the best known authority on

water conditioning in Germany, emphasizing the merits of phosphate for the removal of scale and its prevention, but refusing to recognize in it any ability to bear the added burden of preventing embrittlement also, makes the following statement:

"As a substitute, or as a supplementary material for sulphate in the prevention of embrittlement in riveted boilers, phosphate cannot be made use of since it is apparently conducive to the formation of caustic embrittlement in the same manner as caustic soda."

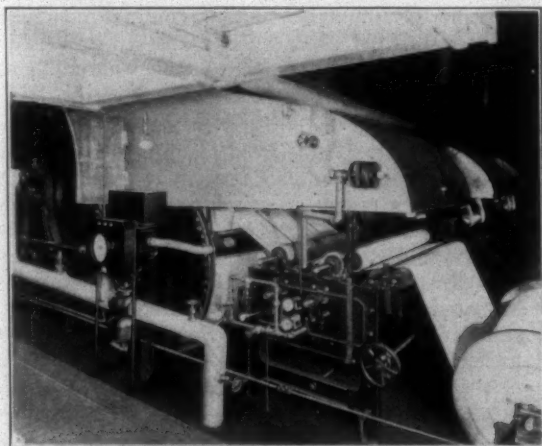
With suitable control of the boiler water alkalinity, there is no trouble in maintaining in the boiler water the sulphatealkalinity ratios specified in the code. It is recommended that these ratios be maintained until such time as the protective value of any other means of preventing embrittlement cracking have been indubitably proved.

The Powers System of Moisture Content Control

A new development in automatic control which combines accurate regulation of speed as well as heat is announced by the Powers Regulator Company.

This new system of moisture content control is adapted for use on cotton slashers, tenters, and continuous dryers where the product being dried is in web form.

The control instrument can be adjusted to automati-



General view of new moisture constant control system applied to a cotton slasher. The conditioning chamber, with indicating and recording chart, is seen with suction fan which draws air from warp through the "receiver" which is connected with the chamber by a flexible tube. Size box control is shown at the right.

cally maintain within exceedingly close limits any predetermined percentage of moisture in the finished product, and a continuous daily record of the controller's operation as to moisture is furnished by an indicating-recorder.

Allis-Chalmers Co. Announces A New Reinforced Sheave

Under the name of Duro-Brace Texsteel Sheave, the Texrope Division of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company is introducing a new reinforced steel sheave.

The outside walls of sheaves sometimes bend under the strain of excessive overloads, with the result that they are thrown off true. The outside walls of the new Duro-

Brace sheaves are reinforced by a convex steel plate, which strengthens these vulnerable areas to so great a degree as to practically eliminate the possibility of distortion, irrespective of the strains to which they are subjected.

Welding at the rim and web, for additional strength, and the interior grid-type construction, for rigidity, which were advantageous features of the former design are retained in the new Duro-Brace Texsteel SSheave.

Print Cloth Group Asks Processing Tax Removal

Spartanburg, S. C.—T. M. Marchant, Victor-Monaghan, Greenville, was re-elected chairman of the Print Cloth Group at the annual meeting here Friday. W. P. Jacobs, Clinton, was re-elected secretary. All members of the executive committee were renamed excepting J. C. Self, Greenwood, who was replaced by Elliott W. Springs, Lancaster.

The group adopted a resolution declaring the processing tax "discouraging sales *** injurious to mills, textile workers and public alike" and requesting public and Federal officials to eliminate the tax.

Other members of executive committee re-elected were: Ellison A. Smyth, Balfour; W. D. Anderson, Macon; W. C. Hamrick, Gaffney; J. P. Gossett, Williamston; J. C. Evins, Spartanburg; J. K. Morrison, Shannon, Ga.; A. F. McKissick, Greenville; Ellis M. Johnston, Greenville; George M. Wright, Great Falls; W. S. Montgomery, Spartanburg; F. W. Symmes, Greenville, and M. P. Orr, Anderson.



Leading carders have long since learned this lesson. Each wire point, in common with all the others in a Tuffer installation is flexibly anchored to card evenly and efficiently, to return to exact position under strain, and to stay sharp a maximum length of time.

TRADE MARK
TUFFER
HOWARD BROS. MFG. COMPANY
Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Southern Plant: 244 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Pa., Dallas, Texas, and Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL NEWS

Cecil Critz has been promoted to night superintendent of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

Ellis J. Boswell, overseer of carding at the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., has also been given charge of spinning, spooling and warping.

Miss Lucy Eloise Bailey, daughter of C. M. Bailey, president of Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., was married last week to William Leak Marshall, Jr.

John Killars, Jr., who for some years has been connected with Judson Mills, Greenville, has been elected treasurer and a director of the company.

Avah Rydstrom, of Boston, has been elected a vice-president of the Cone Export & Commission Co. He has been in charge of the Boston office for 26 years.

Troy Sherrill, who has been night superintendent of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Barringer Mills, Rockwell, N. C.

Lex Willet has been transferred from superintendent of the Barringer Manufacturing Company, Rockwell, N. C., to a similar position with the Cannon Mills No. 7, Salisbury, N. C.

John K. Stuart, formerly overseer weaving at the Dale Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala., is now overseer of weaving at the Tulane Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

C. A. Lomineck, formerly of the Dale Mills, Ozark, Ala., now has a position with the Tulane Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

Falls Thomaston, of Charlotte, of the Southern sales staff of the N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., has been confined to his home suffering from a throat infection, but is very much improved this week.

C. D. Welch, general manager of the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., and A. M. Dixon, president of the Dixon and Trenton Mills, Gastonia, were injured in an automobile accident last Saturday night while returning from the Duke-Carolina game. Mr. Welch received a painful cut in the head which necessitated spending the night at a hospital in Pinehurst. He has since returned home. Mr. Dixon was bruised and badly shaken.

William H. Entwistle has been elected president of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company. He succeeds I. B. Covington, who resigned because of press of his other duties with the Wade Manufacturing Company. Mr. Covington will continue as executive vice-president. Horace Steadman was elected secretary and treasurer.

Expect Large Crowd At Danville Meeting

A large attendance is expected for the meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Danville Country Club, Danville, Va., on Saturday, December 1st. The meeting will begin at 10 a. m.

An interesting list of questions has been prepared for discussion. The questions were published last week.

One of the features of the meeting will be an address by Robert R. West, president of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills.

Oliver Norris To Head New Hosiery Mill in Murfreesboro

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—A new hosiery mill, which will give employment to 30 persons at the start, will be in operation here soon.

The new enterprise will be known as the Quality Hosiery Manufacturing Company. Oliver N. Norris, formerly with the Sunshine Hosiery Mills here, is president; his brother, Floyd Norris, will be first vice-president; T. A. Moore, Murfreesboro insurance man, will be second vice-president and G. A. Maxwell, former owner of the Putnam Garment Manufacturing Company here, will be secretary and treasurer. The new company will use the former Putnam location adjoining the postoffice.

Wide Goods Market Turns More Stable

Encouraging developments marked operations in the wide gray cotton cloth market last week. Though quotations were reduced fractionally on many constructions, they were regarded as evidence of increasing stability. Where various widths and type fabrics had been priced nominally, inquiry and sales brought out quotations which reflected what buyers could pay.

Business had improved to the extent where many styles of wide cloths figured in transactions. Quantities involved left much to be desired. Confidence had not reached the point of stimulating heavy contract commitments, except in isolated cases. Signs aplenty prevailed that, given reasonable encouragement, the wide cloth section will soon extend operations.

Some important inquiries were among those noted in the market. They came from manufacturing quarters in which ordinarily large yardages are required. The outlook was for a nearer approach to normal in the coated fabric trade, where business has been subnormal for weeks past. In the latter quarter sales involved drills and sheetings. Others, including mechanical and converting users were noted among those who have arrived at the point of making commitments for more than the barest quantities sufficient to manage immediate requirements.

OBITUARY

C. M. BISSELL

Spartanburg, S. C.—C. M. Bissell, age 57, secretary of the Saxon Mills, died early Sunday morning after a brief illness. A native of Charleston, he spent 45 years in Spartanburg. For some years he was connected with the Whitney Mills, joining the Saxon Mills about 15 years ago. He served as secretary of both Saxon and Chesnee Mills.

In addition to his mill connections, Mr. Bissell was widely known to newspaper readers in this section, being author of the humorous and philosophic articles written under the name of "Eph Goodloe."

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon.

DANVILLE, VA.—The Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills have recently purchased the Guillet overhauling system for use in the lining and leveling of their spinning and fly frames.

LAGRANGE, GA.—Callaway Mills, Unity spinning plant, are having their card room rolls reworked, using the Guillet taper fitted neck.

"M E O N"

—The Ideal Conditioning Agent

WHAT IS A CONDITIONING AGENT?

The term "conditioning"—by cotton textile usage—refers chiefly to moisture content of the fibre. Briefly—"conditioning" is the addition of desired moisture to the fibre—in cotton, amounting to approximately 8% by weight.

Until recently, the method of conditioning consisted of placing the yarn in a room into which steam was injected. For several hours the yarn was thus treated and moisture slowly absorbed. For lack of an agent to break down **surface tension** of the water, rapid absorption was prevented. In more recent methods, rapidly moving, machine-actuated aprons have been introduced—to carry yarn packages thru a spray chamber in which a liquid conditioning agent is applied. Better results are thus given in an interval of a few minutes time.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SATISFACTORY CONDITIONING AGENT?

Requirements of a satisfactory conditioning agent are not always clear—

1st—It should insure penetration of the liquid into the fibres—but this alone does not effect complete moisture control. Anything that reduces **surface tension** of the water will increase penetrating speed. Other requirements exist of equal or even greater importance. Many products serving to decrease surface tension, do not possess these **other** qualities.

2nd—A good conditioning agent should be practically neutral and odorless and must not only insure prompt moisture penetration, but must **hold it** in the fibre during later processes. Not all penetrants will do this—and mere proof of rapid penetration is not **conclusive** evidence of a product's worth.

3rd—Mildew must be prevented in the use of a conditioning agent. Without a guarantee of such protection by a reputable firm, mildew tests should precede actual operations.

4th—Rust prevention is an essential factor of the ideal conditioning agent. Actual test of this feature can be made in 48 hours by placing an ordinary nail in a mixture of water and a few drops of the conditioner.

5th—Varnish or other bobbin coatings should not be injured. Without such protective surfacing, bobbins will suffer the effects of constant moistening.

SUMMARY—The Ideal Conditioning Agent has five distinct essentials—

Prompt moisture penetration into the fibre.

It must not mildew.

It must not attack bobbin surfaces.

It must protect against rust.

Moisture retention—through hygroscopic properties of the fibre.

"MEON"—An Ideal Cold Water Conditioning Agent HAS ALL THESE ESSENTIALS!

Manufactured by

BORNE SCRYMSEY COMPANY

ORIGINATORS of the BRETON MINEROL PROCESS for CONDITIONING COTTON

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Southern Representatives

H. L. SIEVER, Charlotte, N. C.

W. B. UHLER, Spartanburg, S. C.

Says Mills Would Profit If Overseers Were Given Better Opportunities

The following letter raises a number of points that are of interest to mill executives, superintendents and overseers. It, of course, represents the views of one reader who has evidently given a good deal of consideration to the questions which he brings up.

We are publishing the letter as a matter of general interest and would be very glad to receive any comments which other readers care to make upon the subject. Many of them may not agree with what Mr. Hayes has to say, but he has at least, raised a question that deserves discussion.—*Editor.*

Mr. David Clark,
Editor, Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been a close reader of the Textile Bulletin for the past few months and enjoy reading each issue. It seems to me as if our Southern mill managers and superintendents are not aware of the fact that the present system of running a mill is here to stay, such as running or operating with two or more shifts, and would do something towards a co-operative plan for their overseers and second and third shift second hands or overseers, you may call them.

The majority of mills today are operating sixteen or per day. Under these conditions the general overseers are

having to work from ten to fourteen hours daily, because they are not allowed to hire competent men to take charge of these eight-hour shifts, due to the management laboring under the impression that they can operate these last shifts with a lower cost with incompetent men in charge, men they can hire cheap or promote with a small increase in wages. These men in the end run the cost up in production and quality. They have no future in the mill other than pay-day and stopping time, therefore leaving all responsibility for their overseers.

The overseers in this day of mass production should have more time to concentrate on each other's jobs, producing material from his department suitable for the next, than having to contend with incompetent assistants.

When you find a mill that has a cotton buyer interested in the mill enough that he will buy according to what material is to be produced and co-operate with the overseer of carding so he can produce roving that the overseer of spinning can best produce quality yarn for the overseer of weaving's benefit that he in turn can produce material that will be in demand, then, Mr. Clark, you will find a successfully run mill.

If you have space in your Bulletin please print this letter, as I am anxious to hear what some of the other mill men's comments will be on this subject.

Yours very truly,

B. L. HAYES,
Reidsville, N. C.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—J. P. Hayes, of Union City, Ga., is considering the establishment of a hosiery mill here.

CHLORANTINE FAST COLORS

THESE ARE TYPES OF SUPERIOR FASTNESS TO LIGHT ONLY EXCELLED BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF VAT DYES

SUNFAST SHADES
ON

COTTON OR RAYON

CALL FOR
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INCORPORATED
NEW YORK

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MONTREAL, P. Q., CANADA

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Society of Chemical Industry in Basle,
Vat Dyes of the
Dow Chemical Company, Incorporated

OFFICES
IN MAIN TEXTILE CENTRES

Bailey-Burruss Plant Acquired By Link-Belt Co.

Announcement is made by Link-Belt Company, of Chicago, of the purchase of the physical assets of the Bailey-Burruss Manufacturing Company, 1116 Murphy Ave., Atlanta, Ga. All divisions of Link-Belt's Atlanta sales office, heretofore located in the Haas-Howell Building, are being moved to the Bailey-Burruss plant, which will henceforth be known as the Atlanta plant of Link-Belt Company.

The new combined operations will be headed by I. H. Barbee, a Link-Belt engineer of long experience, who is being transferred from the Philadelphia plant of the company. Mr. Barbee was formerly manager of Link-Belt Company's office in Atlanta. R. L. Lowder and J. R. Martin of the Link-Belt Atlanta office will continue as a part of the new Atlanta organization, as will J. O. Bailey of the Bailey-Burruss Manufacturing Co.



I. H. BARBEE

Mr. Barbee says that with this personnel, the acquisition of all Bailey-Burruss machinery equipment, and the added stocks of Link-Belt conveying and power transmitting machinery which will be carried on hand, the reorganized Atlanta organization should be in position to serve the trade to much better advantage than heretofore.

Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Appoints Boston Agency

George H. Greene, head of the thread division of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Philadelphia and Chattanooga, announced the appointment of the Hub Thread Company, 124 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass., as the New England agents of the company. The new agency will carry a complete stock of threads for the convenience of the trade.

Southeastern Cottons Meeting This Week

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., will be host this week-end to a number of cotton mill men at Sea Island Beach, Ga.

Mr. Coffin entertained a large number of mill executives whose products are sold through his company last fall and again last spring at his Sea Island estate. A number of special guests will also attend.

YORK, S. C.—Unconfirmed reports here state that the Lockmore Mills may be sold to one of the cotton manufacturing companies in Gaston County.

TEON BELTING

Is the guaranteed composite belt that has given over forty years of satisfactory belt service under all conditions. Highest efficiency in power capacity and pulley grip, withstands heat, steam, water, acids, alkalis and oil, practically stretchless, has a natural driving surface which seldom requires belt dressing, will run slacker over pulleys and transmit more power.

DURABILITY

"Teon" gives a trouble-free service and will be found to outlast several ordinary belts. Its durability and efficiency make it the proposition of economy for all kinds of belt drives—normal and abnormal.

D. P. BROWN & CO.

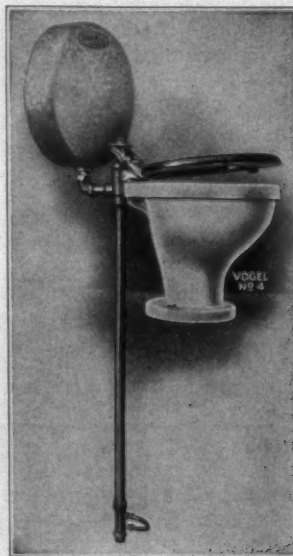
Established 1894

Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Representative

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Also makers of Samson "Hairo" Check Harness, Holdup, Lug and Spindle Straps



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the . . .

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FOUR

INSTALL it anywhere—and it won't freeze. Put it to the hardest kind of use and it won't get out of order. It's built to give service, and you can depend on the Vogel Number Four under all conditions and in all kinds of weather.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

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VOGEL Frost-Proof Products

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

A Letter To Dr. Squires

THE following letter was mailed on November 15th, but up to the present time no reply has been received:

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 15, 1934.

Dr. B. M. Squires, Executive Director,
Textile Labor Relations Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to the 300-word telegram which you sent to numerous mills on November 12th and as editor of a journal which has a large circulation, and some influence, within the textile industry, I would appreciate a statement from you relative to the position of the Textile Labor Relations Board upon several points.

Your statement says: "In a considerable number of mills, some of the strikers are still unemployed because other workers were employed to take their places."

Before the strike there were many unemployed in the textile industry and that condition exists today. Without any complaint and without making any demands, some workers left their machines. In mills which continued in operation some unemployed were employed to operate the machines left idle. In one mill four employees walked out and four unemployed took their places and had been at work more than two two weeks before the strike was called off.

Does the Textile Labor Relations Board seriously contend that such employees should be discharged and sent into unemployment in order to make room for men who left their machines? Why have those who voluntarily left their machines any rights over those who are now employed?

I also note what you say about evictions, of which there have been very few.

Does the Textile Labor Relations Board contend that a cotton mill is under any obligation to furnish a house, free of rent, and usually with lights and water, to men who participated in flying squadrons and other forms of violence against the mill?

Mr. George Sloan in his letter of November 13th has answered, very well, the labored effort to make it appear that the strike was called off under some agreement upon the part of the mills that all strikers would be re-employed.

There was no agreement whatever upon the part of the mills but almost without exception the mills did re-employ all strikers for whom they could find jobs, without discharging other workers. The only persons whom they refused to employ were those who were guilty of violence and unlawful acts. A remarkably small percentage of those who went out on the strike are now unemployed and many of those now out will be employed as soon as the mills can get orders.

Your so-called "impartial investigators" are running, here and there, over the South but have accomplished very little other than to foster and encourage ill feeling between the mills and their former employees.

If you would recognize a few facts and be governed accordingly most of the disturbance and unrest, to which you refer, would disappear.

- (1) The strike was not called off under any agreement, actual or implied, that strikers would be re-employed.
- (2) Mills do not intend to re-employ those strikers who were guilty of unlawful acts or violence during the strike.
- (3) Mills which operated during the strike do not intend to discharge present employees for the purpose of making room for those who joined the strike.
- (4) Mills will re-employ strikers, other than those guilty of unlawful acts or violence, just as soon as they have vacancies or receive enough orders for the operation of machines which are now idle.
- (5) Mills do not recognize any obligation upon their part to furnish a house with lights and water, free of rent, to persons not in their employment. They most certainly will not continue to grant any such favor to persons guilty of unlawful acts or violence against the mills.

If your "impartial investigators" would face and recognize the above facts a much healthier situation would exist and disturbances and unrest would disappear.

May I also offer a mild protect against the waste of public funds in sending a multitude of long telegrams when a letter mailed at 6 p. m. will reach over 85 per cent of the cotton mills before noon the next day.

I am sincerely interested in receiving the answers of the Textile Labor Relations Board to the two questions asked in the first part of this letter.

Yours truly,

DAVID CLARK, Editor,
TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Union Charter Surrendered

WE note the following in the *Greenville (S. C.) Daily News*:

L. V. Harden, president of the United Textile Workers local at the Walhalla Victor-Monaghan plant, announced yesterday that the local had surrendered its charter in a move to promote harmony between the employees and the management.

The union at one time had 250 members, Harden stated.

Since the ill-advised general textile strike failed, for in spite of the statements of Francis J. Gorman it was a failure, thousands of union members have refused to pay dues and many

charters, while not exactly surrendered, represent an inactive membership.

The mill operatives have not forgotten the fact that many of them were forced into the union under threats of not being allowed to work in a mill if the strike succeeded.

Other operatives remember the unfilled promises about union and Federal relief during the strike.

Foreign Cotton Propaganda

EXPORTERS of cotton, no doubt influenced by foreign buyers, are for selfish reasons conducting a well organized campaign against any control of cotton production in the United States.

Had there been no Bankhead Bill, the price of cotton would have been around 6 cents this season and we of the South know that cotton farmers can not prosper with cotton below 12 cents.

The propagandists are trying to frighten us with stories about a probable increase in cotton growing in other countries but we refuse to be alarmed.

India has been growing cotton since the days of Christ and in spite of many efforts its staple remains inferior. With its dense population and the constant threat of food shortage, India can not transfer much land to cotton. Inadequate transportation facilities also tend to reduce the growing of more cotton.

In Russia a majority of the cotton mills are 1,500 to 2,000 miles from the cotton growing area and there are many factors which can cause crop failures. An increase in cotton growing in Russia would be marked by an increase in the consumption of cotton which is now only 5 lbs. per capita.

In Egypt the land available for cotton is almost definitely fixed at 2,000,000 acres and only twice has that been exceeded and then only slightly.

In China an increase in cotton production would only mean an increase in cotton consumption.

In Brazil there are two well defined cotton areas and only in the Southern area can any increase be expected. In that area cotton competes directly with coffee and only when cotton pays better than coffee will much cotton be grown.

The normal cotton crop in Brazil has been 200,000 to 250,000 bales but this year we understand that it has reached 850,000 bales, which is considered to be almost the limit.

For foreign countries to be able to increase

their cotton crops depends not only upon ability to raise cotton but also upon ability to raise it profitably and in competition with the United States.

Admitting for purposes of argument that some foreign countries can increase their cotton production at present prices, it would require only one or two years of 6-cent cotton to ruin the cotton growers in foreign countries and send them back to their usual crops.

From 1916 to 1928, a period of twelve years, the price of American cotton ranged from 19 cents to 42 cents with an average price of probably 25 cents.

In spite of many efforts, some of them well organized and well financed, there was little increase in cotton production abroad.

If twelve years under 25-cent cotton did not produce the results which are now predicted why are we to expect one or two years under 12 to 15-cent cotton to cause a great increase in foreign cotton growing?

Cotton exporters are no doubt profiting by the propaganda by being able to hold prices down but an examination of facts and records does not disclose any cause for alarm.

An Employer Gives Up

EDGAR A. GUEST

(Reprint from Birmingham Age Herald)

And I came to a place and the streets were still
And the grass grew high at a factory door
Where workmen once gathered, but now no
more,
"What happened," I asked, "such a dream to
kill!"

An old man answered: "Time was we knew
The sound of hammer and lathe in here.
We worked at the benches year by year
And slowly but surely the village grew.

"But we were the toilers who worked for hire.
Ours were the bodies that had to bear
Day after day in that factory there
The weights of the loads and the heat of fire.

"One day there appeared at the factory gate
A stranger who poisoned our minds with distrust
He called our employer unfair and unjust
And he taught us to quarrel and taught us to
hate.

"We fought with him, hectored him, asked more
and more;
Called him names until stand it no longer he
could.

"Since to hire men is evil," he said, 'I'll be good!
And he closed up forever that factory door."

CHEMICALS

Made by

Barium Reduction Corp. Charleston, W. Va.	SODIUM SULPHIDE
General Chemical Co. New York	ACETIC AND SULPHURIC ACIDS
Hercules Powder Co., Inc. Wilmington, Del.	PINE OIL
Heyden Chemical Corp. New York	FORMALDEHYDE
John D. Lewis, Inc. Providence, R. I.	TANNIC ACID
Mutual Chem. Co. of America New York	CHROME AND OXALIC ACID
Myles Salt Co., Ltd. New Orleans	"C" SALT
Philadelphia Quartz Co. Philadelphia	SILICATES OF SODA
The Procter & Gamble Dist. Co. Cincinnati	TEXTILE SOAPS
Solvay Sales Corporation New York	SODA ASH AND CAUSTIC SODA
Takamine Laboratory, Inc. Clifton, N. J.	POLYZIME "P"
Victor Chemical Works Chicago	FORMIC ACID
Phosphate Products Corporation Richmond	TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

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TELEPHONES—L. D. 942—LOCAL 6129-6120

THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GASTONIA, N. C.—Esther Yarn Mills have been incorporated by John E. Eck, of Gastonia, and Luther B. Hoard and Charles L. Champion, of Shelby.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Boysell Manufacturing Company, operated by E. E. Boyce for the manufacture of specialty cotton rugs, has been sold to B. J. Bandy, bed-spread manufacturer of Dalton, Ga.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—May Hosiery Mills, Inc., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$1, on the \$4 cumulative preferred stock, and 50 cents on arrears, both payable December 1st to stock of record November 23rd. The accumulation now amounts to \$1.75 per share.

STANLEY, N. C.—The construction work in reconditioning plants of the Lola Mills, Inc., of this city, has just about been completed, it was learned from I. E. Craig, acting vice-president and assistant manager.

Since Mr. Craig and associates purchased and took charge of the Lola Mills in October considerable work has been done on these plants. They probably would be in operation now if prices for their products were more favorable, it was stated.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Reorganization of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company, of this city, following a Federal Court order allowing the plan, which is under Section 77B of amended bankruptcy act, is now being perfected, C. F. Haynesworth, Greenville attorney, says. The audit is now being made and new stock, as per the plan, will be issued following completion of the audit, it was stated.

The charter of the company, as amended, has been filed with the register of mesne conveyance in Greenville County.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Plans are well under way and indications are favorable for the reopening of the Eureka Cotton Mills at Englewood, Tenn. A hearing has been set for November 22nd, in Chattanooga, when plans will be presented.

A loan of \$40,000 will be sought from the Federal Government through the agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The plant formerly had a capital stock of \$150,000. Mrs. M. E. Brient was president and Jake Brient general manager. Harry Germaine, of New York, is now trustee.

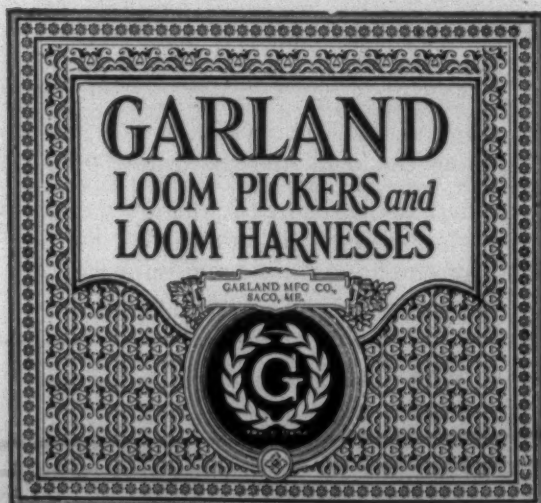
The manufacturing plant made knitted underwear and employed 200 workers when running full capacity. It is the intention to reorganize and expand production.

The mill was formerly one of the leading industries in McMinn County.

ENTERPRISE, ALA.—A deal has been made whereby D. H. Morris, Jr., and Joel E. Johnson, both of Geneva, acquired the ownership of the Enterprise Cotton Mills, with a spindleage of 6,324 and 114 looms, and manufacturers of flat duck and osnaburgs.

Preparatory to resuming operations within a week or ten days work is now under way reconditioning equipment and making repairs. No new equipment is to be added just at this time, but plans point toward extensive replacements in the future.

The name will be changed from the Enterprise Cotton



MILL NEWS ITEMS

Mills to the Bama Cotton Mills. C. E. Davis, former head of the working force, will continue as superintendent. The mill, which employs about 200 persons, has been closed since August. It was formerly owned by a stock company.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Sale of all of the properties of the Helen Mills, a cotton mill plant that has been idle several years, has been set for December 3rd, under a decree issued by Judge Paul Speake, of the Circuit Court, in equity, in the case of Robert Murphree, trustee, against the Helen Mills of Alabama. The property consists of several blocks of West Huntsville subdivision, a considerable tract of land adjoining, numerous tenant houses and a large cotton mill building, containing a large cotton mill building, containing a large quantity of machinery, most of which has been idle several years, a large warehouse and mill office.

Established as the Rowe Knitting Mill about 30 years ago, the plant had been in successful operation many years. Its last manager, W. I. Wellman, Huntsville banker, changed its name.

Jesse F. Young was receiver of the company for a time and Robert Murphree, of the Henderson National Bank, is now trustee.

WEST POINT, GA.—The West Point Manufacturing Company reports for the ten months ended September 1, 1934, net earnings after all charges of \$871,869, equal to \$12.11 on the 72,000 shares of stock. This compares with earnings in the 12 months ended October 31, 1933, of \$947,292. Issuance of the ten months' report is due to a recent change in the company's by-law which specify that the fiscal year of the company ends on August 31st instead of October 31st, as was formerly the case.

Computed on an average monthly basis, the company's average monthly earnings for the ten months were \$87,187, against \$78,941 in 1933. Sales for the ten months totalled \$13,056,558, or an average monthly increase of 43 per cent. In units, however, the sales for the ten months showed an average monthly decrease of 4½ per cent.

The balance sheet as of the end of August showed current assets of \$7,495,890 and current liabilities of \$2,597,421, leaving a working capital of \$4,898,469, an increase of \$553,982 over a year ago.

Taxes paid during the ten-month period amounted to \$2,075,638, much of which was for processing taxes. Notes payable were increased from \$650,000 to \$1,700,000.

That the company maintained efficiency in its operations was seen in new machinery installations, which during the ten months entailed an expenditure of \$401,539.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—The third application to come before the NRA from the textile group asking exemptions from machine hours was filed by the Derry Damask Mill from here. A hearing has been set in Washington December 5th on the petition, which asks exemption from machine-hours limitation. The code providing two weekly shifts of 40 hours each. Two other petitions of a similar nature, on which exemptions were refused, were from manufacturers of cotton fibre for automobile tires and from Johnson & Johnson of New Jersey.

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SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Arcadia Mills property was sold at auction, by court order, to Douglas Featherstone, of Greenwood, for \$736,000. He stated he would operate the mill.

Included in the sale were 404 acres of land, two mill buildings, 325 frame houses and other buildings and property.

C. E. Daniel, attorney in the case in reading from a balance sheet and giving other information regarding the property, said the mill has two large orders for goods to be delivered within the next several months, one of which calls for 500,000 yards of cloth. He said the total of secured debts of the mill aggregate \$504,112.22, this figure, including interest at the rate of 6 per cent since July; and that unsecured debts total approximately \$34,000.

A balance sheet prepared by Elliott, Davis & Co., accountants and auditors, of Boston, Mass., for "Arcadia Mills—John A. Law and H. A. Ligon, receivers," showed as of October 31, 1934, assets of \$384,614.80.

Assets, as shown on the balance sheet and as of October 31, 1934, include the following items: Cash in office and in store \$1,275.35, cash in banks \$8,125.24, total cash \$9,400.59.

Accounts receivable \$16,738.37, including Reeves Bros., Inc., \$5,067.47, and store accounts of employees at \$12,962.50, less as reserve for doubtful accounts, \$1,288.60.

Cotton at cost of 13.96 cents per pound, was valued at \$55,179.83, stock in process at \$92,991.27, finished goods at market (8.17 cents per yard) \$146,016.53; waste \$3,102.15; supplies \$10,313.29; fuel \$5,290; and store merchandise inventory \$26,189.27. In the assets total of \$384,614.80 on the balance sheet also was listed; impounded cash in banks \$4,802.28; investment in textile machinery, corporation stock, par value \$100, \$800; equipment replacements \$5,253.36; and (deferred) unexpired insurance \$8,537.86.

It was explained by Mr. Daniel, in connection with the statement of assets, that, on the day of sale, November 14th, cash in office, store and banks listed at \$9,400.59, was \$12,916.10; and the value of cotton, listed at \$55,179.83 on the balance sheet, was \$77,283.18.

In the liabilities, and profit and loss account section of the balance sheet, the following items were listed:

Accounts payable \$49,351.02, of which \$48,939.32 is listed as due "Joshua L. Bailey & Co."

Accrued wages \$8,342.61; accrued processing taxes, \$28,079.64; accrued property taxes, \$23,274.68; accrued expense-power, \$668.32; reserve for 1934 income taxes, \$1,076.63; making total liabilities of \$110,792.90, plus \$134,658.25 listed as "Arcadia Mills in receivership," and \$139,163.65, listed as "receivership profit and loss account," or \$384,614.80 as the total of the liabilities and profit and loss account.

The Finishing of Rayon Crepe Fabrics

(Continued from Page 6)

rial as it falls on to a perfectly smooth inclined plane, is sprayed with the hot soap solution. The fabric is then drawn over a second wince and batched on to a roller. During the whole process the fabric is maintained at full width.

At the present time, what are termed "continuous rayon fabric creping machines" are being used. Desizing and creping can be carried out simultaneously, and by incorporating suitable agents with the scouring and creping solutions, delustring of acetate rayon, if it is present in the fabric, may be affected. A typical continuous creping machine consists of a long but shallow rectangular tank containing the hot liquor. The fabric enters the machine at one end in a rippled form and there falls upon a traveling horizontal belt or lattice, which carries it to the other end of the tank. In order to prevent the fabric from floating, which would cause uneven scouring and creping, it is pressed down lightly upon the lattice by another upper moving belt.

At either end of the tank the fabric is sprayed with the hot liquor by means of ortary pumps which insure the proper circulation of the liquor. Air pockets enclosed in the folds of the fabric as it is being plaited into the liquor would make wetting-out rather difficult. As a precaution, a special arrangement of rollers is provided with the machine. The fabric passing forward toward the machine is first led through a two-bowl padding mangle containing a strong solution of the detergent or desizing agent, and then through a pair of horizontal rollers just submerged in the hot liquor in the tank. These rollers complete wetting-out of the fabric and at the same time squeeze out any air which remains in it.

The shrinkage which takes place during the creping process makes penetration of the dye exceedingly difficult. The multitude of crepe folds or crinkles present in the fabric luring the dyeing process resist penetration of many dyes which are not completely water-soluble, particularly acetate dyes. The use of wetting-out agents and high temperature improves matters to a certain extent. Moreover, crepe fabrics lose their crinkles if subjected to tension during the dyeing process. Consequently, although jig-dyeing could be carried out, it is not to be recommended.

The periodic emergency of the fabric from the dye liquor in which dyeing makes the application of those fast dyes relying upon oxidation for the development of the color rather difficult. The problem of unevenness of shade, as a result of the dye upon the exposed portions of the fabric becoming prematurely oxidized by the oxygen of the atmosphere is by no means easy to overcome.

Vat dyes cannot be applied successfully to acetate rayon unless partial saponification or modification of the rayon has been effected. Consequently, fast colors on this type of rayon can be obtained only by the use of carefully selected colors of the dispersed water-insoluble dyes.

Many of the blister and elephant crepe fabrics shrink so much that they resist the penetration of acetate dyes. If, however, dyeing is carried out at a somewhat lower temperature than that of the creping bath, the operation can be accomplished very successfully.

While endeavoring to give crepe materials adequate treatment in order to remove all filling and lubricants, the continued presence of which would cause the cloth a serious loss of liveliness, it must be realized that prolonged processing is injurious to the fabric. If a fabric is creased, the shrinkage cannot occur regularly along the crease. As a result, faults in the dyeing process make their appearance.

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Cotton Consumption Higher

Washington.—October cotton consumption was placed by the Census Bureau at 520,310 bales of lint and 57,412 bales of linters, compared with 295,960 bales of lint and 54,690 bales of linters during September this year, and 504,055 of lint and 64,473 of linters during October last year.

Cotton on hand October 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,-

139,721 bales of lint and 201,431 bales of linters, compared with 1,056,744 and 196,019 on September 30th this year, and 1,363,343 and 258,223 on October 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,381,428 bales of lint and 39,657 bales of linters, compared with 7,616,140 and 31,018 on September 30th this year, and 9,474,446 and 35,745 on October 31st last year.

October imports totalled 11,911 bales, compared with 7,870 bales in

September this year and 10,235 bales in October last year.

Exports for cotton totalled 615,593 bales, of lint and 19,231 bales of linters, compared with 479,861 of lint and 19,548 of linters in September this year, and 1,044,824 of lint and 6,573 of linters, in October last year.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 25,095,480 compared with 22,112,888 in September this year and 25,883,836 in October last year.

Cotton consumed during October in cotton-growing States totalled 410,543 bales, compared with 243,004 bales in September this year and 405,175 bales in October last year.

Cotton on hand in cotton-growing States October 31st was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 892,785 bales, compared with 779,178 bales on September 30th this year, and 1,091,572 bales on October 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 9,145,272 bales, compared with 7,353,742 bales on September 30th this year, and 9,124,234 on October 31st last year.

Cotton spindles active in cotton-growing States in October numbered 17,403,244 compared with 15,309,804 in September this year, and 17,621,006 in October last year.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Business in gray goods was better last week. Sales of several constructions were in excess of production. Prices were somewhat stronger.

One encouraging feature in the situation was the reluctance of mills to take business beyond the end of the year. There was wide agreement upon the likelihood of substantially higher prices by January, and mills generally took the position that taking important business for that delivery would be tantamount to throwing money out of the window. Selling quick deliveries did not involve any profit either, but there was the pressure of stocks to worry about, and there was little immediate opportunity to get prices higher.

Reports on finished goods were to the effect that while moderate business was going through, sales were at prices which were at a loss to converters even on current low gray goods prices. This was said to have been caused by liquidation some weeks ago of very large stocks of percales and other finished goods at sharply under replacement. The sales at that time were sufficiently large to establish the season's values on some goods, with the result that converters can find no customers in a position to pay advances. For this reason, some traders look for only backing and filling in the way of business until along about January, when the seasonal buying should improve and when the influence of current holdings of cheap finished goods will have worn off.

The fine goods markets were fairly active for the week, with the bulk of the buying concentrated upon combed lawns. There was some movement of other standard fine yarn styles, and fair business on some of the fancy weaves. Converters were said to be finding a somewhat improved market for wash goods, and this was being quickly reflected in gray goods movement. The mill position on fine goods was stronger than that on the print cloth yarn goods, with stocks sharply less burdensome.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8½
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15½
Dress gingham	16½
Staple gingham	9½
Standard prints	7½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There were signs of further improvement in the yarn situation last week. The efforts of spinners to get prices on a better basis were reflected in the firmer quotations and the cessation in a number of quarters of offering yarns at very low prices. Consumers showed more interest and have begun to ask that yarn on contract be delivered. The market still lacks much of being satisfactory, but the outlook is considered to be better. Stocks are still considered too large.

Inquiries are more numerous and the volume of business placed larger than a week ago and on a somewhat wider range, yet prices show no response and the market in both carded and combed yarns is without resiliency. The basis for carded yarn prices is $26\frac{1}{2}c$ to $27c$ on single 10s, a decline of half a cent as compared with a week ago. Prices are more unsatisfactory to spinners than they were a month ago, despite firmness of cotton and broader interest of yarn consumers. Where anything like volume business is offered there seems to be little hesitation shown in marking down the price to a point fully acceptable to the purchaser and this, it is reported, has been particularly true in the case for concerns in receipt of substantial Government contracts. Prices obtained on combed peeler yarns are said to be definitely lower than at any time since the first of the year, while single yarns average about 5c cheaper than they were during the rally in cotton in August.

The combed yarn section has reached the point where occasional larger contracts were placed at prices which have shown spinners unable to hold their firmer basis intact. Competition has forced making concessions which leave the price situation about as uneven as it was heretofore.

Reports from the mercerizing plants show that they are getting a fairly steady business at this time. The price level was about the same as during the previous week. Sales to a number of Southern knitting mills show an increase.

Southern Single Warps			28s		
10s	27½	---	30s	35	35½
12s	28	---	40s	42	---
14s	28½	---	40s ex.	44	---
16s	29	---	50s	52	---
20s	29½	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
26s	32½	---	8s	27½	28
30s	34½	35	10s	28	28½
40s	41	41½	12s	28½	---
Southern Single Skeins			16s	29½	30
8s	27	---	20s	30½	31
10s	27½	---	Carpet Yarns		
12s	28	---	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3		
14s	28½	---	and 4-ply		
20s	29½	---	Colored strips, 8s, 3		
26s	32½	---	and 4-ply		
30s	34½	---	White carpets, 8s, 3		
40s	41	---	and 4-ply		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
8s	27	---	8s, 1-ply		
10s	27½	---	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
12s	28	---	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply		
16s	29	---	12s, 2-ply		
20s	30	31	16s, 2-ply		
24s	32	32½	20s, 2-ply		
26s	33	33½	30s, 2-ply		
28s	34½	---	36s, 2-ply		
30s	35	36	Southern Frame Cones		
30s ex.	36½	37	8s		
40s	42	42½	10s		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			12s		
8s	27	---	14s		
10s	27½	---	16s		
12s	28	---	18s		
14s	28½	---	20s		
16s	29	---	22s		
20s	30	---	24s		
24s	32	---	26s		
28s	34	---	28s		
30s	35	---	30s		
36s	41	---	40s		

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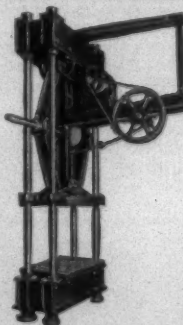
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Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Jefferson Apts., Charlotte, N. C.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave., West, Birmingham, Ala.

Brown & Co., D. P., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., N. W. Pyle, Box 534, Charlotte, N. C.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Rubber Co., Salisbury, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

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Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

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Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

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Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

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Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rayon Weavers Meet Dec. 4

The annual meeting of the National Rayon Weavers Association will be held December 4th at 4 p. m. at the Harvard Club, New York, it was learned from C. Whitney Dall, secretary and treasurer of the association.

Addressing the meeting will be George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and head of the Cotton Textile Code Authority under which the rayon weavers operate; former Governor O. Max Gardner, president of Cleveland Cloth Mills and advisor to the association, and Percival S. Howe, president of Rayon Weavers. Other speakers probably will be added.

The meeting will be followed by a dinner at 7 p. m. also at the Harvard Club.

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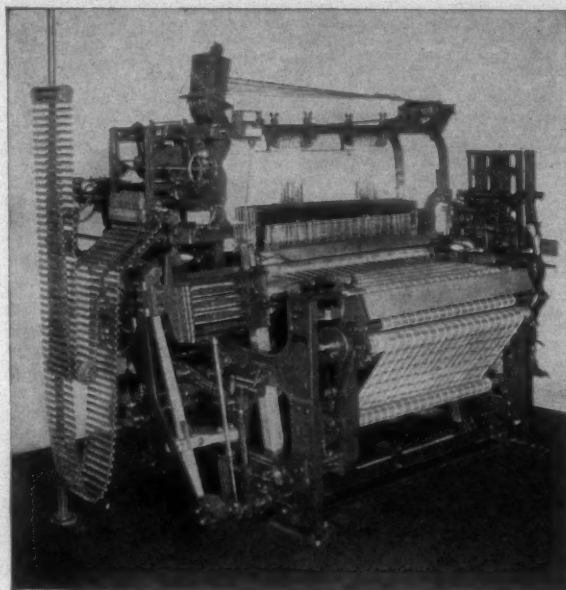
New Looms From Crompton & Knowles

(Continued from Page 5)

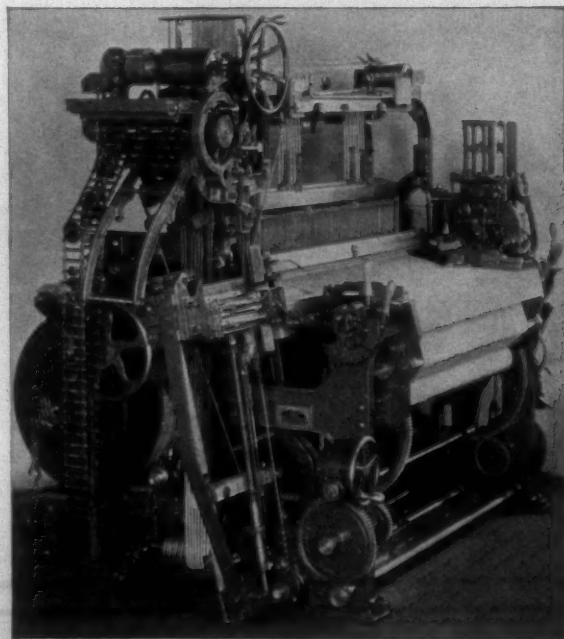
equipped with a 16-harness, 4/10 space intermediate head motion including drop box section. It is the first cotton box looms so equipped and is available in the usual widths and either 2 x 1 or 4 x 1 box capacity. The full bobbin size is 8¾" long x 1⅝" in diameter.

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These looms and the two new woollen and worsted looms are operating at a special display at the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works in Worcester.



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Exempt Southern Mills From Coal Price Ruling

Greenville, S. C.—Mills of the South can continue their old custom

of selling fuel at low cost to operatives, according to a copy of the official ruling of the Industrial Appeals Board received here by local mill executives.

The mills will be under the retail solid fuel code in so far as labor provisions and fee payment is concerned but will be exempted from the price provisions of the fuel code, according to T. M. Marchant, president of Victor-Monaghan Mills, who said that was the interpretation that had been put on the ruling by local mill men.

However, the report of the legal adviser of the cotton textile code authority has not been received and that may throw different light on the order, Mr. Marchant explained. But as the matter now stands, it is understood by mill men here that they will

not have to comply with price provisions of the fuel code.

Mills of the South have sold coal to their operatives at cost, as they have performed numerous other services for the convenience and economic betterment of the workers in their mills and who live in their mill villages of mill-owned houses. Through the Cotton-Textile Institute they have fought being included under the fuel code since last May.

According to Mr. Marchant, the labor provisions of the solid fuel code will be negligible. It provides that the truck drivers, who are negroes, shall be paid not less than 25c an hour and that the maximum work week shall be 40 hours. These drivers are darkies hired regularly by the mills and this provision will not be of much consequence, as the mills have always delivered the coal to their operatives.

There is also a provision that a fee of three, four or five cents a ton shall be paid to the solid fuel code authority. This is also is not objectionable to the mill owners.

"Mill men of Greenville are exceedingly happy that it now appears that they can continue to serve their people in this respect as they have long been doing," Mr. Marchant said. "We have spent much time and money fighting this thing, and the way we see it now, we will be allowed to sell coal to the operatives at little better than cost."

Fish Has Fear For Textile Industry

Woonsocket, R. I.—Unless the National Administration wakes up, America's textile industry will be virtually wiped out, Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., Republican, senior member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in an address here.

Assailing "the underlings in the State Department who are attempting to put free trade theories into practice," he predicted thousands of persons would be thrown out of work if present policies are continued.

He expressed the opinion President Roosevelt does not realize America's export trade is being destroyed through the State Department's refusal to make the necessary agreement to safeguard it from unfair Japanese competition.

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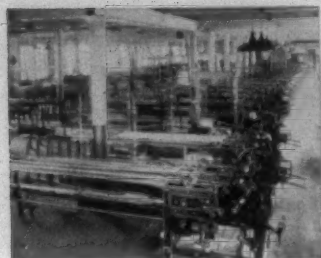
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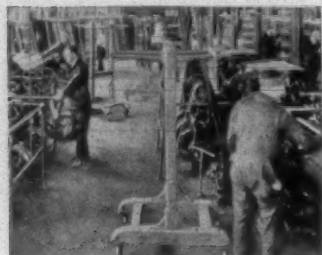
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Clark Publishing Company
Charlotte, N. C.

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—to expedite delivery.



Varnish machines which apply five coats
uniformly, thoroughly



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Here are some of the things we do.
Would you have us cut them out?

We have always spent money freely to improve our cotton harness, and in making Chafeless Cord we add many little details which we consider important. Some say we are extravagant—that these little details which add to the cost could be eliminated.

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Despite three extra qualities and the painstaking detail, Chafeless Cord costs no more than ordinary cotton harness. That is due, in part, to the fact that Chafeless Cord is the fastest selling cotton harness made. These costs are divided over such a large quantity that the actual added cost per set is infinitesimal. The result is that you get more for your money when you get Chafeless Cord. Read about these extras.

UNIQUE PROCESS

We use only select, *long staple* twine in Chafeless Cord—and treat it with a special preparation that lays the tiny lint fibres evenly, flat and parallel. Thus the unvarnished twine is given a peculiar sheen, almost silk-smooth—a sheen that takes the varnish in glass-smooth, evenly distributed coats.

Next a precision machine applies 5 coats of varnish, absolutely uniform in thickness. There can be no unevenness, no varnish lumps, no roughness to chafe the warp ends. Old hand methods could never approach the accuracy and precision of this machine. It gives smoothness impossible by less modern methods—a smoothness that lets the ends pass through soft and full to build up vastly improved cover in your goods.

NEW FLEXIBILITY AND MULTIPLIED LIFE

In addition, this process adds flexibility. We have developed a special varnish for Chafeless Cord. It is "cut" or mixed with *pure* turpentine. That prevents the harness cracking and breaking. Yet it makes for remarkable flexibility in the loom.

Here is a possibility to save, by using inferior substitutes. But we know that *pure* turpentine adds the flexibility that you need—eliminates the cracks, whose sharp edges catch small slugs and knots that break the end and stop the loom. You would not have us economize here.

HUMIDITY PROOF

With these improvements we add remarkable life to harness. After the five coats of varnish are applied each coat is Slow Baked in closed dryers at 175 degrees. Each set is thus baked a total of 2 days and 2 nights—which adds durability. The finish resists wearing at the eyes almost indefinitely, and in a way that no other harness can.

Then to the finished harness we add an over-

dressing that is humidity proof; a dressing that is impervious to the moisture of the weave room. This process alone has added much to the life of cotton harness.

All of these little extras—*selected* twine; special preparation for laying fibres flat; five (5) coats of good varnish and pure turpentine; careful and Slow Baking that adds durability; humidity-proof overdressing that adds longer life—all of these cost money. But remember they are divided by thousands of beers per year. They make the cost per harness trifling.

SPEEDIER DELIVERY

You will notice along the side some pictures of Emmons High Speed Equipment—the most extensive and advanced equipment in the industry. This enables us to reduce ordinary production time as much as 45%, if you require it.

No hand methods can compete either in accuracy and quality or in speed of delivery with this Emmons equipment.

THE UTMOST IN VALUE

Our object has been to give you the utmost in harness value; to give you exactly *what* you want, *when* you need it. You will find this true if you make comparisons. In many ways you will discover that Chafeless Cord excels ordinary cotton harness.

That is the reason Chafeless Cord is the fastest selling cotton harness today. And we have provided the facilities to meet the demand. We spend money freely—for materials, for craftsmanship, for inspection, for high speed precision machinery. But in our quantity production we still bring costs down to bottom.

That is the reason we believe that Chafeless Cord represents the best value in cotton harness today. Let Performance prove its value to you. Decide now that your next order for cotton harness will be Chafeless Cord.

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